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IN STRAWBERRY TIME.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

The garden gate, as we two passed through,
Swung slowly back and, then closed again;
Over our heads the sky's deep blue
Turned alone for last night's rain.
And the milk-white clouds through the azure sailed,
And over the landscape cool shadows trailed.

Through checkered sunlight and shadow we went,
Hettie and I that sweet June day,
When the odor of clover blooms was blent
With the fragrant scent of the new-mown hay;
And the voice of the bobolink sounded clear,
As he called his mate from the meadows near.

Half shy, half wanton, the light wind played,
On the breezy uplands, with Hettie's curls,
That over her shoulders idly strayed,
And kissed the cheek of this queen of girls,
As we sauntered on by the path that led
To the meadows where grew the strawberries red.

Together we stopped in the tall green grass,
That day when the June sun shone so fair;
But my thoughts were all of this village lass,
And not of the strawberries growing there;
Or her cheeks where the rose its bounty shed,
And her lips like the berries so ripe and red.

Soon her basket was filled to the brim,
When turning on me her great brown eyes,
From under her straw-hat's downy rim,
She darted a look of quick surprise;
For tough have counted the berries that lay
In the basket I carried that sweet June day.

"Hettie," I said, as I rose—and she
Withdrew her gaze in a gentle alarm—
"Give basket's another hour to me:"
And lifting hers, laden, across my arm,
We sauntered back by the path that led
From the meadows where grew the strawberries red.

But long ere we reached the garden gate,
She and I, on our homeward way,
From her own sweet lips I had learned my fate,
O, happy the hour, and happy the day,
And happy am I in the years that flee,
As I sealed each vow with a lover's kiss.

Ah! many a year since then has gone by;
But whenever the month of June draws near,
And the clouds grow white that o'ercast the sky,
Or whenever the bobolink's voice I hear,
As the summer approaches her golden prime,
Comes the thought to me of that strawberry time.

"GOING ALONE."

With curls in the sunny air tossing,
With light in the merry blue eyes,
With laughter so clear of all sorrow,
A laugh of delight and surprise;
All fearfully confident darling,
And trusting no strength but its own,
The past unremembered and forgotten,
The baby is "going alone!"

What woful mishaps have preceded
This day of rejoicing and pride!
How often the lip that is kissed
Has carelessly gone from his side!
He has fallen while reaching for sunbeams,
Which just as he grasped them have flown,
And the fears of vexation have followed,
But now he is "going alone."

And all through his life he will study
This lesson again and again;
He will carelessly lean on shadows,
He will fall and weep over the pain.
The hand whose fond clasp was the surest,
Will coldly withdraw its own,
The sunniest eyes will be clouded,
And he will be "going alone."

He will learn what a stern world we live in,
And he must grow cold like the rest;
And just keep a weeping, sensitive,
If of those who seem truest and best;
Yet obstructed and taught by past sorrow,
And stronger and surer and wise,
Not trusting his all in their keeping,
He learns to walk bravely "alone."

And yet not alone, for our Father
The faltering footsteps will guide,
Through all the dark mazes of earth-life,
And "over the river" to bide.
Oh! here is a Helper unfailing,
A strength we may lean on and trust,
When, all human aid unavailing
"The dust shall return unto dust."

PETROLEUM AS FUEL FOR STEAMERS.

Another Interesting Trial in Boston Harbor---Wonderful Success.

The United States steamer Palos made the third trial in the use of petroleum as fuel, in Boston Harbor, on Wednesday last. There was a numerous party of gentlemen, including several city and naval officials; also Col. Henry R. Foote, Stillman B. Allen and J. H. Winsor, owners of the patent. Some changes have been made in the steam connections with the donkey engine for driving the air pumps, and the coils of pipe on the retorts used for preparing the petroleum for use. These changes worked to decided advantage on this occasion. All the other arrangements in the machinery are substantially the same as on the previous trials.

By order of Commodore Rogers the officers of the Palos were instructed to sail a distance of forty-five miles, and to make tests of the power of the fuel to generate steam in the boilers over a measured distance, which was from Buoy No. 7 to Nahant, a distance of seven and sixty-one-hundredths miles. The distance from Long Wharf to Nahpnt, fifteen miles, was accomplished in one hour and ten minutes; the first regular test being between Buoy No. 7 and that off Nahant. On the run back the trip was made to Fort Independence in forty-six minutes, which was regarded as fast time for a gunboat, which had never made over eight and a half miles an hour with coal. The rate of twelve knots was made against wind and tide, with a pressure of thirty-two pounds of steam. The vessel was fourteen inches deeper in water than on the previous trials, and was in bad trim. The virtue of petroleum in this instance was demonstrated in a very striking manner. Making a long turn off Fort Independence the Palos passed the buoy and proceeded to Nahant, again making better time, which was the effect produced by the mingling of salt water with the fresh water in the boilers, as in all steam vessel boilers, tended to reduce the quantity of steam and speed during the first hour. The invited guests on board, so well pleased were they with the result of the experiment, organized a meeting to give expression to their views on the subject of the use of petroleum as fuel. The meeting was called to order by ex-Mayor J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, and was organized by appointing Mr. Charles H. Dartwell Chairman, who made a few remarks, in which he extolled the success which had attended the experiment. The following resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were introduced and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great interest the third sea trial of the United States steamer *Palos*, using crude petroleum as fuel, and cheerfully bear witness that in our judgment, the apparatus is simple, effective, economical and safe; that a run of between forty and fifty miles in the open sea, at a speed fifty per cent greater than ever was made on this point with coal, and with a steady and uniform pressure of steam, demonstrates the practicability of using petroleum as fuel, and the incalculable value of Col. Roberts' invention.

Resolved, That the commercial, manufacturing and mercantile interests of Massachusetts and the world demand cheap freights with rapid transportation, and that the experiment we have to-day witnessed gives promise of great results to be obtained by this discovery.

Resolved, That the thanks of the commercial world are due to Col. R. H. Foote and his associates for the great discovery, which must soon produce a revolution in ocean steam navigation.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the naval officers attached to the *Palos* for courtesies extended to us during the trip.

Speeches were made by Prof. Cook, Dr. Smith, Capt. Moore and others. Prof. Cook said the fact of burning petroleum and applying the heat as a generator of water in steamboat boilers had been fully established on the present occasion. The only question that now remained to be settled was its safety and economy, and that question was being settled by just such experiments as he had witnessed to-day. He had not the slightest doubt as to the feasibility and practical application of petroleum as a substitute for coal on ocean steamships.

Capt. Moore, one of the oldest officers in the navy, and who was present at Fulton's first trial of the application of steam to boats, said that the experiments just made on the *Palos* were an earnest of the faith the Government had in petroleum.

The following is a condensed statement of the results of the trial: First run, 7 61-100 miles; time 50 minutes; pounds of steam 90; revolutions, 2,528. Second run, time 55 minutes; pounds of steam 32; revolutions, 2,783. Third run, time 60 minutes; pounds of steam, 34; revolutions, 2,260. Fourth run, time 50 minutes; pounds of steam, 32; revolutions, 2,799. The measured running time thirty and a half nautical miles, which was accomplished in a total of three hours and fifteen minutes. The whole running time was four hours and ten minutes. Only two barrels of oil per hour was used in the trip. The *Palos* reached her wharf about 4:30 o'clock; all on board were highly gratified at the result of the day's work, and the trial was regarded as a great success. The next trial will be made next week, when the Leyden, a coal burner and a counterpart of the Palos, will make a trip. With new air-pumps in the Palos, remarkable results are expected on the next trial.

Original Letter of John Wesley.

Mrs. Ann Partridge, aged over eighty years, and a resident of Union, Erie county, has presented to Allegheny College, Meadville, as a centenary offering, an original letter of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, received by her from her aunt Miss Padbury, to whom it was written under the following circumstances:

The followers of Wesley were making efforts to build themselves a chapel, and the parish minister with the help of a mob would tear down by night what they erected in day time. This devoted lady wrote to Mr. Wesley asking his advice in the matter, and the following is his reply:

LONDON, October 29th, 1787.

MY DEAR BETSY: I love to see anything that comes from you, although it be upon a melancholy occasion. Nothing can be done on the law till Easter Term till the latter end of next week at the soonest, and till then I am in as much a mist of unknowing which may possibly avail. If nothing can be done this way, we can but fight at sharps there. But prayer and fasting are of excellent use, for if God be for us who can be against us? Probably I shall visit you this winter. I am, my dear Lady,

Yours, most affectionately, J. WESLEY.

JEFF. DAVIS is reported to have said he wished he could suddenly disappear from the view of men and pass the remnant of his life in some seclusion where none but his personal friends could find him. On the other hand there are thousands who hope that the close of his life will be in such a public and exalted place that multitudes may see it, but fortunately for him he was a traitor to the United States and not to Mexico.

Pine apples in Paris are made from turnips, and are said to be delicious. The turnips are saturated with an appropriate syrup, which confectioners know very well how to manufacture, and the French journals say the pine apple "is destined to become a success."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SHARSWOOD'S RECORD.

Our Currency Declared Bogus.

Help for the Rebellion---A Blow to the Loyal Cause.

Unsound Timber Proposed for the Supreme Bench.

DISTRICT COURT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Borie vs. Trott. Constitutionality of legal tender notes. Case stated. Opinion of Sharswood, P. J.

It is painful **may** be considered as well settled, that the Constitution of the United States is a special grant or delegation of limited powers to the Federal Government. "It has been truly said, 'observes C. J. Marshall, in the United States vs. Fisher, 2 Cranch, 212, "that under a Constitution conferring specific powers, the power contended for must be granted or it cannot be exercised." The same thing has been affirmed by Mr. Justice Story in Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wheaton, 326, "The Government of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted by the Constitution, and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication. And not to multiply citations---so clear a principle---again by C. J. Marshall in McCullough vs. the State of Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316. "This Government is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted or those which are clearly implied from them, must be conceded by all those who regard the Constitution as the basis of the Government." Now, I quote again the very words of the opinion:

"The power of creating a currency, though appertaining to sovereignty, is not like the powers of making war or peace, levying duties, or regulating commerce, a great substantive and independent power, *which cannot be implied* as incidental to other powers, or to the general power to make laws to carry them." Wheaton, 411.)

I quote again the Supreme Court in this language to lay down the simple and reasonable---I might, perhaps, say the self-evident proposition, that no one enumerated power can be incidental to another enumerated power. This rule is illustrated by examples of substantive power, but clearly only as examples. We have no right to say one right of the express powers is more substantive and independent than another. Their very expression authoritatively stamps their character. Wherever a power is delegated, but in terms which import a limitation or qualification, that power cannot be exercised as incidental to some other power, disregarding the limitation or qualification which is the express grant. Indeed, such limitation or qualification may be considered as a prohibition upon Congress, a denial of that power in any other way, and, therefore, within the 10th section of the 1st article, the reference upon the discretion of Congress in the enunciation of a general principle, that Congress cannot employ a measure, however necessary and proper it may be for carrying into effect some express power, if it be not a law of the land.

Upon now to the consideration of those grants, from which the power to issue and circulate is part of the enumeration, it is contended that Congress have authority to issue bills of credit under the 8th section, and to make them a legal tender in payment of debts, under the 18th section of the 1st article.

1. "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." (Art. 1, sect. 8, par. 3.)

It must be admitted that standards of value and weights and measures are always very appropriate and adapted to the regulation of commerce. But, even if a power of issuing bills of credit which expressly grants and defines the authority to create a legal tender, be implied in the words, or in all cases, Congress cannot make another kind as incidental to the legitimate exercise of power.

With equal plausibility might it be pretended that, for the regulation of commerce, Congress could lay duties, imposts, and excises, and pass bankrupt laws. Such measures might be very appropriate and adapted to that end; but surely it cannot be maintained that, assuming these powers as incidental, Congress could exercise the latter unreformably, which limits and qualifies the express delegation of the former. Such a power is surely to be implied in the constitutional power to lay duties, imposts, or excises, which shall not be uniform throughout the United States, or any laws on the subject of bankruptcies, which shall not, in like manner, operate throughout the United States. (Art. 1, sec. 8, par. 14.) These cases present a perfect illustration of the soundness of the limit to the power of Congress, that a substantive power shall not be exercised as incidental. To do so, however, clear as this may be, would be to revert to political and controversial topics, not to the argument of a case. "To use it as *evidence*, No. 44, and elsewhere, the objections of the opponents of the Constitution to the sweeping words of this clause, were met, and answered by the enlightened friends. I mean to take exclusively as my guide the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the leading case of McCullough vs. The State of Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316). The rule established in that case is inexpugnable. The proper end may be within the scope of the Constitution, but all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, and which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional." P. 421.

This is certainly a very large charter to the discretion of Congress, yet as a rule for judicial cases I am willing to accept it. It is apparent, however, from the very terms in which the principle is enunciated, that this discretion is not without limits.

It is not Congress which is to be the final judge as to whether a measure is necessary and proper for carrying into effect the delegated or granted powers. Were it so, the enumeration would have been a vain and delusive mockery, and we should have a principle that the Federal Government is one merely of limited and ordinary authority, like that of all bodies politic.

The limits plainly set in this language are these:

1. The end must be legitimate, within the scope of the Constitution. 2. The means must be appropriate and adapted to the end. 3. The means must not be those which are prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

There is, however, another limitation upon the discretion of Congress in the choice of necessary and proper means, deducible from the 10th article of the State of Maryland, and indeed the principle of reason itself. I may be excused for quoting what I quote again the very words of the opinion:

"The power of creating a currency, though appertaining to sovereignty, is not like the powers of making war or peace, levying duties, or regulating commerce, a great substantive and independent power, *which cannot be implied* as incidental to other powers, or to the general power to make laws to carry them." Wheaton, 411.)

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II. "To borrow money on the credit of the United States." (Art. 1, sect. 8, par. 2.)

It has been argued that under this clause Congress may issue these "United States notes," because they are only an acknowledgment of debt in a negotiable form, and in order to give them greater credit make them a legal tender. But they are not constitutionally issued to the public creditor certificates of the amount of money borrowed. They are not bonds or even notes payable to bearer, which can pass from hand to hand by mere delivery. No not even. These are bills of credit, and Congress are vested expressly with power "to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States." (Art. 1, sec. 8, para.) This language is accurate. Securities and coin are something different from money. This view is clearly taken by Mr. Justice Story in the case already cited in the same paragraph as *current coin*.

"Bills of credit," then, are not securities for money which may be issued under the authority to borrow, but they are "bills of credit," which are different from securities. That there is such a distinction may be clearly shown by the judgment of the highest tribunal by which our laws on these subjects to all other courts. According to that judgment bills of credit are not bills of exchange, nor treasury bonds or notes---not acknowledgements and obligations, all of which are mere securities, but bills invested with the functions of money---just such bills as the Legal Tender Act has issued in pursuance of the act of Congress in question. In Craig vs. the State of Missouri (4 Peters 431,) C. J. Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, says: "in its enlarged and perhaps literal sense the term 'bill of credit' may comprehend any instrument by which a State engages to pay money at a future day; thus including bills issued for services performed, or property purchased, and indeed any instrument executed for the purpose of borrowing money. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief in view, would seem to limit the interdiction to those bills which were designed to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money, which would be liable to those frauds and temptations which usually accompany an issue of paper intended for circulation." Here and here alone, and not as a mere incident to the power to borrow money, is the power to issue bills of credit to be found. Here and here alone, and not as a mere incident to the power to coin money, is the power to issue bills of credit to be found. Congress has the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, is, that providing for this power in the Constitution in the article conferring legislative power on the Congress of the Confederation, which was transferred to the present Constitution, and is retained to the regulation of coin only as to the extent of the power. It is not necessary to enter into the history of the times to see clearly that the power of Congress was intended to be confined to coin---to the precious metals---and to the regulation of the value of that coin. Story thought so, for he says, "The power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, is plain and simple, and is almost universally exercised in order to prevent a proper difficulty and confusion of the public mind from the honest and dishonest state of the coin." But the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall., 533, clearly declared the same opinion in The United States vs. Marigold, 9 How., 560, "The power of Congress extends to the regulation of coin made at the mint, and to the regulation of foreign coin, and to the power of making it current." Again, "By the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, *without the consent of Congress*, but the convention were unwilling to confer upon the supreme *head*, that they insisted that the prohibition should be absolute, that it was the opinion, sir, of the wisest heads to say, 'that the States ought not to be totally deprived of the right to emit bills of credit, and that we had not given an authority to the General Government for it at purpose, it was the more necessary to retain it in the States."

The members of Federal Convention truly represented the feeling and policy of the people of the States, by whom they had been chosen. No one acquainted with the history of our country can doubt that the authority to coin money was granted to the Federal Government, and the prohibition to the States, by whom they had been chosen. No one acquainted with the history of our country, equally limit the interpretation of the term. The word 'emit' is never used in connection with coin, nor the word 'issue.' What States binds itself to pay money at a future day for services rendered, or property purchased, or borrowed for present uses; nor are instruments executed for such purposes usually denominated or denominated 'bills of credit.' To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the common idea of bankers and the people *of the whole country for its ordinary purposes of circulation*, the notion of issuing paper intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money, which circulates on the credit of the issuer. This is the sense in which the terms have been understood. The Legal Tender Act has been given was subsequently reconsidered and sustained in Briscoe vs. The Bank of Kentucky, 2 Peters, 257.

According to this clear and authentic exposition, what distinguishes bills of credit from such securities as are issued for money borrowed is that the former are, and the latter are not, intended to circulate as money. These United States notes, then, are not acknowledgments of debt nor "securities of the United States," but "bills of credit" in other words, "money." Indeed, this act of Congress of February 25, 1862, intends to leave no doubt on that point, for it expressly declares that they shall be "lawful money." In confirmity, also, to the principle laid down in a circular address in 1778---after strongly asserting that the amount of the bills should on no account exceed $200,000,000---indignantly rejected the idea that there could be any objection to the public faith, or that there did not exist ample funds to redeem them. Such confusion, however, very soon arose, that it was found necessary to cease to circulate, quietly died in the hands of its possessors. Story on the Constitution, 1,346. No thanksgiving was found so easy, so attractive, and at the same time so delusive and fallacious, as that of resorting to paper money. "Who," said a member of the Revolutionary Congress, "will refuse to send to feed his countrymen with taxes, when we can relieve them with paper? Who will refuse to transport into the whole with a spire of paper?" Mr. Read, of Delaware, in the Federal Convention, that upon a power would stamp the character of paper money. Speech in R. Hildreth's History. And Mr. Langdon, of New Hampshire, observed that "the people have been taught to believe that when he declared that he would rather reject the whole plan than establish paper money, or tender bills." It requires but a slight knowledge of the history of the times to see that the framers of the Constitution had in their minds the evils of the issue of bills of credit, and for the purpose of preventing them, and for that purpose only, they were prohibited to the States. The power of regulating the value of foreign coin, is

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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

THE DARKEY AT THE BALLOT BOX

The darkey has always been troublesome. From the time of his grandfather HAM—if indeed HAM was his grandfather—until the present year of grace, he has been continually getting into places where he was not wanted. Every body knows how much mischief he has been in the habit of doing, by getting into other people's wood piles. For the last thirty years no Democratic Statesman, no epistle-to-Philemon Doctor of Divinity, no negro-hating professor of Moral Philosophy, no pro-slavery ethnologist in the whole land has been able to settle himself down for a comfortable snooze, either in Church, or State, or college, or university, without having his repose disturbed by some impertinence of the darkey. Then he has always been so unreasonable, and such an outlaw. If he was a slave he would run off from his master whenever he got a chance, in defiance of all reason and the plainest provisions of the Constitution. If he belonged to a master he would, in the face of the very letter of the eighth commandment, steal himself, and feloniously carry himself away; and he was even so hardened in dishonesty, that he would steal his wife and children and carry them away. But what was worse than all is, he would and did, in disregard of every principle of propriety, keep all the time going on and multiplying until he had replenished the country with darkies to the extent of four millions. And even here he did not stop, but the notion having crept through his thick wool, and thicker skull into what little brain he had, that four million people, even though they were black, were a mighty force, were, in fact, an engine of four million man-power,—he every now and then manifested a disposition to run the engine for his own benefit instead of running it, as he was bound to do, for the benefit of white democrats of the aristocratic persuasion. If it had been permitted to old father NOAH to come to life again and just after awaking out of a big spree to catch the darkey at these carryings-on, wouldn't he have given him a lecture that would have done him good?

Only think of it—four millions of blacks, every one as black as a Raven from the dim dominions On the Night Plutonian shore.

Every one as bull headed as if his father had been the very purest of "Hinglish gentlemen;" all paddling their canoes in the same direction, and that right "agin" the Constitution, right "agin" the Epistle to PHILEMON, and right "agin" the curse of NOAH upon Canaan! Was it not enough to break the heart of every Democratic politician, and every "Conservative" doctor of divinity in the country? In view of it might not every one of them have well exclaimed, in the language of an eminent Democrat now in his grave, "our sufferings *is* intolerable!"

The war came on—a war all about the darkey; and where was the black rascal then? Was not he just lying low and laughing in his sleeve? While the white folks were cutting one another's throats about him, he was just good naturedly holding their hats and biding his time, always thinking to himself, however, that "may be" the boys in blue, after a while, would need the darkey to help them, and then as soon as they called on him he would "count in," but until they did call on him, he would "count out." In the long run it turned out just as the darkey from the beginning thought it would. The boys in blue did discover that they needed the darkey in the fight, they did call on him to help them, he did count in, and then the matter was soon settled. To the Democratic politicians and epistle-to-Philemon doctors of divinity, nothing was plainer than that it was wrong in the darkey to fight for the stars and stripes, sinful for him to die for the Constitution, an outrage for him to lie down in a bloody grave that Liberty and the Union might live. Every thing the darkey did in that behalf was, to the politicians aforesaid, unconstitutional—to the doctors of divinity aforesaid, anti-Christian. In their eyes it was a fatal wounding of the Constitution in the house of its friends, a base betrayal of Christianity, a contemptuous disregard of the curse of NOAH.

They comforted themselves, however, with the hope that beyond this the darkey's pretensions would not reach, that further than this his grasping hand would not be stretched out. Surely, they thought, he could not so far forget what he owed to nature and the curse of NOAH, as to attempt anything more. But so did not think the darkey. "If I'se good enough to fight, I'se good enough to vote," he sullenly muttered, and it grated as dolefully on the ears of the Democratic politicians and Doctors of Divinity as if it had been the rumbling of an earthquake. To make matters worse, THAD. STEVENS and the Black Republicans took up the question and asked, "If the darkey is good enough to fight and die for the Constitution, is not he good enough to vote for the Constitution?" If he saved it with his blood why should not he save it with his vote?" "Remember the compromises of the Constitution," excitedly replied the Democratic politicians. "Do not forget the curse of NOAH and the epistle to PHILEMON," deeply answered the Doctors of Divinity. "Give us the clear head, the loyal heart, the strong hand of the living darkey," thundered THAD. STEVENS, "and let the dead past bury its dead." It was enough. The Democratic politicians and curse-of-NOAH Doctors of Divinity were defeated; the darkey was a voter, and when he went to the ballot box at Washington the other day, he proved himself a Black, a very, very Black Republican, didn't he?

It is a common saying, and all experience proves it to be true, that no great war ever leaves things as it finds them. Our great war did not leave the darkey as it found him, and it did not leave the Democratic politicians, or the epistle-to-Philemon doctors of divinity where it found them. It found them up and left them down; it found the darkey down and left him up. "Heaven at last pays well; the fisher in his net is caught," wrote the old Greek philosopher; and the same may well be written now in view of the changes brought about by our great war—the aforesaid Democratic politicians and doctors of divinity were the fishers; they angled for the darkey and caught themselves. Verily Heaven has at last paid them well.

What will the darkey, the black, stupid, ignorant fellow, do at the ballot-box? ask the conservatives in church and in State. What did he do at it the other day in Washington? is the reply. Will not what he did there do for a sample? As soon as he was permitted to fight he proved that he knew which side to fight on, and he proved the other day at Washington that he knew quite as well which side to vote on. Isn't this the white man's government? despondingly ask the Copperhead politicians. I, says the darkey, fought side by side with my white brothers under GEORGE WASHINGTON to wrest the government from the clutches of GEORGE III. I stood shoulder to shoulder with them under ANDREW JACKSON to save it from the British a second time, and I mingled my blood with theirs in the late rebellion to prevent it from being destroyed by HORACE GREELEY's friend, JEFF. DAVIS, and what we won together and saved together belongs to us both together, and not to either one of us to the exclusion of the other. What about the curse of NOAH? Is it to be entirely overlooked and disregarded? devoutly and piously query the "*conservative*" doctors of divinity. Well, as to that, answers the darkey, not being a theologian myself, I would beg to refer you to THAD. STEVENS and BEN. BUTLER and BEN. WADE. HORACE GREELEY, moreover, if he should not be too much engaged junketing with JEFF. DAVIS and his other secesh friends, might throw some light on the subject.

When the darkey was fighting he made a difference between the boys in blue and the grey backs. He did not shoot as readily at the blue as at the grey. And notwithstanding all that "Philosopher" GREELEY and his secesh friends may say to the contrary, he will not vote as readily for the grey as for the blue. In the rifle-pits he did not shoot at his friends instead of his foes, and at the ballot-box he will not vote for his foes instead of his friends. GREELEY may fraternize as much as he pleases with the rebels. It is not unfit that he should. There is no blood feud between him and them. Throughout the whole war he and all his kith and kin kept a safe distance from rebel bullets. But the case is very different with the darkey. He did not keep out of the reach of rebel bullets during the war. There is a blood-feud between him and the rebels, and a deep and a deadly one. And although he may not avenge himself on them by shedding their blood, he will take good care not to vote them into a position to shed any more of his.

MAXIMILIAN AND JEFF. DAVIS.

The execution of MAXIMILIAN has proved providential to a class of persons who have been wandering in a state of bewilderment for something substantial or otherwise by which to justify the recent JEFF. DAVIS farce. While there were but few if any in the United States who did not condemn the attempt to erect an empire in Mexico, there were just as few who did not feel that MAXIMILIAN should have a fair and impartial trial for such offenses as he may have committed against the Republic. Because the general feeling in the country is that the ill fated Duke was harshly and brutally tried and executed, and sympathetic words are uttered at his untimely end, there is, all of a sudden, discovered to be a remarkable parallel between MAX. and JEFF., demanding that the same sympathy which is expressed for the one should be expressed for the other, if people desire to be consistent.

We submit to no such reasoning. It was possible to draw parallels of some sort between them, as that they were males and born of women, and such like, but that they were parallels in their political crimes we utterly deny. We, of course, condemned the presence of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, and rejoiced when the Republican idea prevailed. But it must be remembered that MAXIMILIAN was a stranger, and had never taken an oath of fealty to the Republic. On the other hand JEFF. DAVIS was a native of the land, was raised from one position of honor and trust in the land to another until he had almost reached the pinnacle, and with each advancement and each return to place he pledged himself anew by his oath to support the Constitution. He violated all his pledges and raised his arm to strike down the government of his fathers—the Government he had so solemnly and repeatedly sworn to defend. Now, wherein is he the parallel of one whose fidelity to his government never faltered nor was ever questioned? JEFF. DAVIS aimed at the life of a beneficent Government, and drenched in blood, and engendered violent and devilish hatreds in a land that had ever been blessed with prosperous and happy peace. MAXIMILIAN was an adventurer in the hands of NAPOLEON to attempt the establishment of an empire in a country where peace had never been known. JEFF. DAVIS, through fiendish hate, destroyed more lives by starvation and cruelty alone, in his prison pens, than were destroyed in the struggle between the Empire and Republic of Mexico. Upon the surrender of the imperial armies the Empire was ended never to rise again in the same person; but upon he surrender of the rebel armies there remained the important question whether rebellion is treason or not, a question that could best be adjusted by the trial and conviction of the man by whose evil genius armies were marshalled against the Government, and suffering and death scattered broad-cast over the land.

With the great body of the loyal people we demanded that the traitor, DAVIS, should be placed upon a fair and impartial trial, because we desired that the great question at issue should be fairly and impartially determined. At the close of the rebellion the rebels remained; but on the fall of the Empire the forces by which the Empire was sustained returned to their own country. Mexico was freed from its hostile element while ours remains. To us it was more necessary to vindicate the majesty of our laws by the lawful conviction of a domestic traitor than to Mexico without form of law to take the life of a foreign foe. By such a conviction we would have presented an example as a warning against rebellion and treason in the future; but by the death of MAXIMILIAN peace is in no way secured to Mexico.

SHALL WE HAVE A FREE RAILROAD LAW?

To-day what as much as anything is the distinguishing characteristic of our country is the zeal with which inland trade is competed for. The great railroad corporations are putting forth all their energies to penetrate the distant producing regions and form connections to control the ebb and flow of internal trade and travel. Communities great and small are contributing to the extent of their ability to encourage the competition, and, except in Pennsylvania, where legislation is asked for as a general thing it is freely given,—given not solely to obtain and control the trade and travel between the West and the seaboard; not solely to build roads and form connections across the Continent, but to develope home resources, to stimulate local improvement, and foster home enterprise.

We are compelled to except Pennsylvania, for the Legislature of this State has been persistently deaf to the petitions of the people for the kind of legislation that will permit the building of railroads, except in the interest of the great Central Monopoly. Had the Legislature fifteen months ago passed the Free Railroad Law, hundreds of miles of new railroads would be under contract at this moment; and vast regions of our State, before undeveloped, but rich in the wealth of minerals and the forest, would begin to teem with new life, henceforth to contribute untold millions to the individual and collective wealth of the State.

After repeated failures the people at last have an opportunity presented to them to secure a general Free Railroad Law. The decision of the question will rest with the next Legislature. The Republican party in their late State Convention declared unequivocally for the Free System, and the local conventions have thus far been equally explicit. On the contrary, the Democratic State Convention ignored the question altogether, and the local conventions, as a general thing, are doing the same thing. It is a Republican measure therefore, and in no way can a Free Law be obtained but by sustaining the Republican Party. That and the question whether the National Currency, in accordance with the opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD, shall be declared bogus, constitute the issue in this State in the pending canvass. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people to stop to argue it.

SCAFFOLD RAPTURES.

Grave doubts may be entertained by good people, whether the religious scenes sometimes presented on the scaffold, and in which the condemned murderer takes a conspicuous part, are of salutary influence or tendency. Such doubts do not, by any means, necessarily involve any judgment unfavorable to the religious professions of the unhappy man. Without raising the question of their correctness, or of his sincerity, it may be seriously doubted whether the cause of religion is honored or the power of moral influences in the community is strengthened by such exhibitions as we refer to. The unfavorable impressions often made by them have been too frequently seen and avowed to require any repetition from us.

Of the triumphs of grace over many of the blackest of crimes, the evidence is certainly sufficient to justify benevolent hopes and charitable judgments. But most persons are aware, too, of the unreliable character of emotions and professions and purposes elicited by the near prospect of death. The most faithful ministers of the gospel and writers on Christian experience have been free in their expressions on this point. The most assiduous endeavors of spiritual advisers are undoubtedly demanded by the awful condition of a fellow man under the sentence of death, and their success in leading such a one to repentance and the SAVIOR, can not but be a matter of gratification to every Christian person. Yet, while rejecting the flippant jeers of impiety, often indulged on such occasions as we have referred to, that Christian person may deeply regret them, for the sake of religion and sound morals. It is a delicate subject, we are aware, but it seems to us that the cell and not the scaffold is the proper scene for pious efforts with the condemned, and that raptures of religious ecstacy, though they may be sincere, are not befitting to the murderer on the gallows.

SHALL JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S OPINION STAND?

The opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD, the Democratic candidate for the Bench of the Supreme Court, speaks for itself. The *Post* professes to be "gratified that the COMMERCIAL has published it in full," and invites, with much show of confidence, "to its consideration, every lawyer who is a lawyer." If the *Post* is so confident, why, we might ask, does it withhold the document from its own readers, and give its own soft blarney instead? We published it in full over a week ago, and deemed it as carrying the evidence of its unsoundness in itself, to require little comment from us. The *Post*, on the contrary, withholds the opinion and gives its own harangues in place of it.

The opinion of Judge SHARSWOOD is adverse to our present currency and would, if admitted, depreciate its value greatly, if it did not render it utterly worthless. The *Post* agrees with it. The opinion has not been admitted in any Court. In the Court and the case in which it was given, it was opposed by the other Judges and therefore had neither authority nor influence. Its very form and style are more like an argument of counsel than like an opinion from the Court. The citations from MARSHALL and STORY might have been made by a member of the bar as well as by a Judge of the Bench. The relevancy of the citations is not admitted, but denied in the decision of the Judges.

This opinion, as it is called, or argument, of Judge SHARSWOOD had no general importance, beyond the particular case that called it forth, until its author appeared as a candidate, by the Democratic nomination, for a seat on the Supreme Bench. It now becomes a matter of vast importance, from its connection with the question of currency and finance. It is easy to see how Judge SHARSWOOD would decide every case that might involve the collection of money or the payment of debts, and what endless litigation and financial disaster would follow, had he the power as Judge of the Supreme Court to nullify the whole present system of currency in the State.

And from the blind and reckless zeal with which the party press advocate his sentiments, or, at least praise them, while not giving them in his language to their readers, it is evident that Judge SHARSWOOD is to be the representative of an organized war upon the present money interests of the Commonwealth, the effect of which would be to embarrass all kinds of business. We do not hold Judge SHARSWOOD responsible immediately for these results, for his opinion was given by him in a specific case legitimately before him in court. But the Democratic party is responsible for placing him and his opinion in the position they now occupy. And it is but in accord with its entire policy for the last few years, to seek restoration to power and office, even by the damage of the country. That the Republic should receive no detriment, is the least and the last consideration entering into the policy of that degenerate political faction. It is a fitting sequel to its procedure during the rebellion that it should prosecute a war against the laws of Congress and the fiscal interests of the Union.

The Death of Dr. Livingston Confirmed.

All doubts as to the fate of Dr. Livingston, the explorer, appear to have been removed. Dr. Mellor, formerly a member of the Livingston expedition, has arrived at Cape Town, and pronounces the statement of his death authentic. The *Times* of India, of May 23d, says hopes raised of his safety have been dispelled, and "there can no longer be any doubt that he was killed by a savage of the Manitie tribe." Previous accounts to the time of his death are substantially confirmed. The three Maities were armed with bows and arrows, and other weapons, and they immediately commenced hostilities. Evidently the men must have closed on the doctor, when, finding matters desperate he drew his revolver and shot two of his assailants. But while thus disposing of the two, the third managed to get behind Dr. Livingston, and with one blow from an axe clove in his head. The wound was mortal, but the assassin quickly met his own doom, for a bullet from Moosa's musket passed through his body, and the murderer fell dead beside his victim.

Leaf from History.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is from Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of France, we learn that during the residence of his uncle, Joseph B. at Bordentown, New Jersey, he (Joseph) received a proposition, which surprised as much as it affected him. A deputation from Mexico came to offer him the Mexican crown. He replied to the deputation:

"I have worn two crowns; I would not take a step to wear a third. Nothing can gratify me more than to see men who would not recognize my authority when I was a Madrid, come now to seek me in exile; but I do not think that the throne you wish to raise again can make *you happy*. Every day I pass in this hospitable land, proves more clearly to me the excellence of republican institutions *for America*. Keep them as a precious gift from heaven; settle your internal commotion; follow the *example of the United States*, and soon your fellow citizens a man more capable than I am of acting the great part of Washington."

In there, with this before him, any excuse for Louis's forcing unfortunate Maximilian upon the Mexicans? Will not the world hold him as the real murderer?

GEO. S. M.

COLUMBIANA, July 6, 1867.

Temperance Convention in New Castle.

A convention of the friends of temperance was held in New Castle, on Thursday last, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Delegates were present from Lawrence, Beaver and Mercer counties, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Committee on Organization, through Rev. Cowden, recommended the organization of a permanent District Temperance Union auxiliary to the State Union, embracing the before-mentioned counties. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Browne, J. H. Stenson, W. W. Walker, R. Craven and Wm. F. Cowden, were appointed to draft constitution and by-laws. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that experience and observation proves the use of intoxicating beverages is the occasion of innumerable private and public evils, and that citizens of all ranks, especially magistrates, legislators and teachers of public sentiment, should combine to secure its suppression; that the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages is the only safe basis for a permanent temperance reformation; that the traffic in intoxicating beverages should be rendered illegal, either by direct prohibitory laws, or by empowering the people to suppress the traffic in their several municipalities, townships and boroughs. The Convention was ably addressed by Rev. W. A. Davidson, State Lecturer of the Good Templars, and by others. A resolution was adopted calling upon the citizens everywhere to organize temperance associations.

After the adoption of the constitution, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers under the new organization: President—Rev. Dr. Audley Browne, of Lawrence county. Vice President—Col. Taylor, of Beaver county. Secretary—J. Harvey Stevenson, of Lawrence county. Treasurer—Richard Craven, of Mercer county. Executive Committee from Lawrence county—Mr. W. W. Walker, Rev. J. Alexander, Rev. T. W. Winter. Mercer county—Rev. Rice, Wm. S. Bailey, Rev. J. R. Findley. Butler county—C. E. Anderson, Hon. Pillow, Rev. Dr. Young. Beaver county—Rev. Morrow, Mr. John Carter, Mr. E. A. Barnes.

The place for holding the annual meeting of the Union was fixed at Sharon, Mercer county, and the time third Wednesday of September next.

A FAMILY state-room car, intended for through travel between New York and Chicago, via Allentown, has been put on the track by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. It was built at the Company's shops at Fort Wayne, at a cost of $50,000. All who have seen it declare it the most perfect one of the kind yet produced, and far superior, in point of comfort, to any cars in the East. This is the first one of ten which are to be placed on the line to accommodate the necessary traffic on this route.

XLth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1867.

SENATE.

Messrs. Johnson and Doolittle appeared in their seats.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bill; which, after some objection from Mr. SUMNER, was read a second time and ordered printed:

A BILL TO GIVE EFFECT TO "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES," PASSED MARCH 2D, 1867.

Be it enacted, &c., that the true intent and meaning of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, was, and shall be construed to be that the military authority of the United States in the rebel States, as provided in said act, was and is paramount to the authority of any existing civil governments, made such civil governments subordinate to such military authority, and prohibited them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such military authority.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any District named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the Army of the United States, whenever in the opinion of the District Commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers any officer or person holding or exercising or attempting to hold or exercise any civil or military office or position within such District under any color, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or exercised under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the appointment of such person as he may deem a suitable officer or person to perform the same.

SEC. 3. That the boards of registration prescribed by the acts hereby amended, and by the supplementary acts, shall be invested with all powers of supervision, control and correction of the registering section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the words "State" or "States" of the army already done in removing in said district persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, as are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 5. That the Boards of Registration prescribed by in the said act and in said supplementary to said act entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 23d, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, passed March 23d, 1867, whenever the commander of the District shall deem it necessary to the performance of his duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under the oath prescribed by said act, and required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall also be satisfied as to the truth of such oath. Any person may be appointed a member of such Board, any one forfeiting the qualification of any person claiming registration.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act to be extended to any person who has been or may hereafter be elected a member of the legislature or any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken the oath prescribed to support the Constitution of the United States or afterwards engaged in the rebellion or insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and not to any person to whom the same may not be entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words "executive and judicial office in any State" in the said recited act shall be construed to include all civil officers of the United States in the several States and Territories than existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the authority of Congress.

SEC. 7. That the said act to which this is a supplement shall be construed to authorize the officers assigned to the command of any military district under said acts whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said acts, to remove from office any municipal or State officer, or person exercising authority under or by virtue of any so-called State government existing in his district, and said officer so assigned to command as aforesaid is hereby empowered to appoint another person instead of the officer or person so removed for he shall deem it proper so to do, and when he may deem it necessary as aforesaid to prohibit any such State or municipal act or proceeding of any such State or municipal government, or any part or thing done under or by virtue of its authority, and the officer therefore in such district in accordance therewith shall be deemed valid.

SEC. 8. That the boards of registration of the several military districts established by the acts to which this is a supplementary, shall admit to registration only such persons as have been entitled to be registered by the act aforesaid; they shall not regard the taking by the person proffered in the act of March 2d, 1867, conclusive evidence of the right of persons taking the oath to be registered, but *prima facie* only, and may receive such evidence under oath touching the facts as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others, and the chairman of said board is hereby authorized to administer oaths or affirmations and examine witnesses touching the right of any person to be registered.

SEC. 9. That no person struck from the list of voters the name of any one already registered by the act of March 2d, 1867, improperly took the oath prescribed in the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be registered until said boards of registration shall not be bound or governed in their action to any opinion of any officer of the United States Courts.

SEC. 10. That no civil court of the United States shall issue any writ of habeas corpus in favor of any civil or criminal, against any such district commander, or any officer acting under his orders or authority, for or on account of the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this act or the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 11. That no military commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto, or unless by sentence of court martial in the case of such officer or dismissed from the army, or unless he shall consent to be so relieved.

SEC. 12. That the time for the completion of the registration of persons properly qualified to vote may be extended at any time by the district commanders to any day prior to the first of October, A. D. 1867.

Several amendments were suggested by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio; Wilson, of Iowa; Burr and Benjamin.

Mr. STEVENS consented that Mr. Wilson's amendment should be considered pending. It provides that any person who shall attempt to prevent the execution of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalty of $5,000 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. STEVENS subsequently consented that Mr. Benjamin's amendment be considered pending. It provides that the right of any person to be registered as a legal voter shall in no respect be changed or affected by virtue of any pardon granted to such person by the President of the United States for participation in the rebellion.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he did not know whether there was any desire to discuss the bill. He did not think there was any real desire to criticize or discuss to any extent. He was inclined, if he did not find it entirely inauthorized, to call the previous question and move the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Suggestions came from Republican members who had gathered around Mr. STEVENS, "Do it, do it." He hoped it would not be considered harsh.

Democratic members—"No, let us have the previous question."

Mr. WOOD appealed to Mr. Stevens not to deprive the minority of an opportunity to discuss the bill.

Mr. BROOKS asked an opportunity to make a minority report.

Mr. SCHOFIELD objected to binding the House to receive the report at any time, though when offered he might have no objections.

Mr. STEVENS consented to allow the discussion to go on, with the understanding that he would ask for a vote at half past one tomorrow.

Messrs. CHANDLER, and MUNGEN spoke against the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a bill to extend the privilege of the Homestead law to freedmen. Referred.

Adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.

The Senate.

Congress was to-day wholly devoted to reconstruction. The Senate was occupied in a dull and tedious debate on its reconstruction bill, lasting five hours, and apparently not fairly started when the adjournment took place. Mr. Trumbull led off in a short speech reviewing the circumstances under which the military bills of last session were passed, and explaining the provisions of the measure now under consideration. He was followed by Mr. Wilson, who offered an amendment vacating all offices in the South, and authorizing the commanding generals to fill them by re-appointment of present incumbents or appointment of new ones. This was voted down after a couple of hours discussion by 30 to 25.

The debate then took a wide range, and a disposition was shown to open up the whole subject of reconstruction, and re-speak the pieces of the last three sessions.

Mr. Buckalew announced that before final action was taken, he should speak on the general principles of the military bill, and others will undoubtedly do the same, so it is difficult to tell when the bill will reach the President.

At the time of the adjournment, the pending question was upon a second amendment of Mr. Wilson to authorize the Commanding Generals to appoint civilians to the offices which they shall deem it necessary to vacate. As the bill now stands it provides that such vacancies shall be filled by military officers.

House of Representatives.

In the House the debate opened upon the pending Reconstruction bill the moment the session commenced, Messrs. Brooks and Wood, of New York, leading off against the bill. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, then followed in a brief but earnest and impassioned speech, in reply to Brooks, during which he warmly supported the bill. Considerable interest was manifested in his remarks, as most of the members left their seats and gathered around him in groups while he spoke.

Thad. Stevens then closed the debate in a five minutes' speech, in which he briefly reiterated his views in favor of confiscation. At the close of his remarks he said in a sarcastic way that he did not know that he was in favor of hanging any one in this country, but was so glad to see that Juarez had the heroic courage to hang pirates and murderers.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 119 to 31. The only Republican vote in the negative was that of Mr. Stewart, of New York. The bill passed as reported to-day without the exception of amendments offered by Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, and Benjamin, of Missouri, which were adopted, and which provide that no Presidential pardon shall give a person the right to register and making it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment for any one to obstruct the reconstruction law.

It is freely declared by Senators to-night, that they prefer their own bill to that just passed by the House. It is evident that the differences will yet be adjusted in a Conference Committee.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1867.

The Senate.

The flood gates of rhetoric were again opened in the Senate to-day. Mr. Sumner started off with his usual attempt to get the resolution of last Friday repealed, but he received so little encouragement that he kept up the siege only fifteen minutes.

The reconstruction bill then came up, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, took the floor, foolscap in hand, and read a long speech denouncing the President's policy and the Attorney General's opinion.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to allow the appointment of civilians to offices vacated by the district commanders was adopted by 29 to 15.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment declaring that voting for the secession ordinance shall not be construed as an act of rebellion to disqualify a man from holding office under the proposed fourteenth amendment. This led to a sharp debate, which was principally remarkable for the speech of Mr. Nye, of Nevada, who declared himself in favor of more stringent terms of reconstruction, and said there would be no peace in the land until every rebel was either dead or disfranchised. No action was taken on this amendment.

The announcement of the death of Charles Dennison, of Pennsylvania, adjourned the Senate at four o'clock. Previous to adjournment, Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he should press the bill to a vote to-morrow. The Senate seem determined to pass its own bill, and for the present to take no action on the House bill. Should this be done it will leave the two houses at loggerheads, and involve a dispute between them which it will take the rest of the week to settle.

House of Representatives.

The House had a four hour session to-day, which was remarkable mostly for the consideration of a resolution for the adjournment of Congress until the middle of October. It was presented by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and naturally brought up the impeachment question. A spicy debate followed, in which the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated that four members of the Committee were for impeachment three for censure, and two Democrats for acquittal of the President. He added that the Committee, however, would not be able to report before the middle of October.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Committee, said that there was no reason why the Committee should not report now. The Chairman of the Committee said that the delay was caused by the non-arrival of witnesses, which Williams had summoned.

At this point there was considerable excitement, and members gathered near the speakers. Thad. Stevens then arose and said that the Committee had been hunting around six months for some evidence on which to impeach the President, and he thought that the House ought to require the testimony to be submitted now. The chairman said it would not be submitted now unless the House so ordered.

Mr. Williams proceeded to speak of the Committee again, but a point of order was raised and sustained that the doings of the Committee should not be laid before the House in debate. Pending a vote the hour arrived for the obituaries on the late Representative Dennison, of Pennsylvania, which postponed the adjournment question till to-morrow. The friends of impeachment, it is evident, were adverse to a session to-day.

Thad. Stevens, during the day, in a personal explanation, repudiated a conversation purporting to have taken place with him, and published in the New York *Herald* of Monday, wherein he is made to denounce several members of the House. There was much derisive laughter when a member asked him if he had stated, as published, that the *Herald* was the only radical paper in the country.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1867.

The Reconstruction Question.

The House Committee on Reconstruction and the Senate Judiciary Committee have a joint session to-morrow to agree on a supplemental bill. The one generally acceptable to the House Committee yesterday provides as follows: First. The military commanders cannot be removed except by trial of court martial on their own request, or by the consent of the Senate. Second, The commanders of military districts shall have power to turn out all civil officers, to make appointments in their places, and are not to be governed by construction of opinions issued by the Executive. Third, They are also to be empowered to administer oath to a third party to obtain evidence as to the qualification of any one claiming to register. The disfranchising sections of the old acts remain unaltered.

Duty on Paper.

The memorial of the Wisconsin Publishing Association, in favor of the repeal of the duties on paper, has been presented in the House and laid on the table until the Committee on Ways and Means are appointed.

Additional Appropriation.

The President will send to Congress to-morrow a communication from the Secretary of War asking for an additional appropriation to meet the expenses incurred in enforcing the reconstruction law.

Message from the President.

The President will send to-morrow to the Senate for ratification a commercial treaty recently negotiated with Venezuela. It is also probable that he will send a message to the House asking for an appropriation to pay for the purchase of Russian America.

Diplomatic Dinner.

The French Minister gave a dinner party Saturday evening to several Senators and Members, among them Senators Sumner and Anthony.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1867.

Maximilian's Body.

The friendly offices of this Government have been solicited to aid the Austrian authorities in obtaining the remains of Maximilian.

A New Mexican Minister.

The President, it is understood, has determined to appoint a new Minister to Mexico, and candidates are daily multiplying.

Clerks Discharged.

A large number of clerks were discharged from the Quartermaster Department to-day. All who had served as soldiers were retained.

The Surratt Case.

The evidence for the defense in the Surratt trial commenced to-day, and was substantially as anticipated in these dispatches last night. The prisoner seemed more cheerful and took an interest with his council in arranging the evidence in his behalf.

List of Pardons.

The President has a list of all those pardoned from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi, embracing in all about 3,000 names, which will be transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to their resolution some time since. The list of those pardoned from Virginia, Alabama and Georgia will shortly be furnished, which will complete the report.

Disposal of Public Lands.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office is in receipt of returns showing in the aggregate the disposal of 100,096 acres of public lands during the month of June last.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

THE INDIANS.

The reports by telegraph from Topeka, *via* St. Louis, representing the Little Osage Indians to be on the war path, are not credited here. A letter written on the Osage, four days after the date of this report, does not mention any trouble. At this season of the year the Osages leave their villages for their buffalo hunt, and this is thought to be the origin of the report that they are on the war path. No advices have been received at the Indian Bureau of any trouble.

Owing to the necessary condensation of the report of the long debate in the Senate yesterday, there is a misapprehension of the tenor of the remarks of Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, on that occasion. He proposed to locate all the Indian tribes between Nebraska, Kansas and the Rocky Mountains on two reservations, one in the western portion of Dakotah Territory, the other in Indian Territory, west of the Arkansas, both to be military reservations, with as far as practicable non-intercourse between the whites and Indians.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1867.

Soldiers to be Enfranchised.

A bill was introduced into the House to-day to grant honorable discharges to certain soldiers of the army and navy. It exempts from the penalties of desertion all persons who served until the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and then left their commands and returned home under the supposition that they had fulfilled their contract, the war having closed. It is estimated that the passage of this bill will enfranchise twenty thousand men in Ohio, who are now prohibited by State enactment from voting. The bill will be considered to-morrow.

Reciprocity Treaty.

It is learned from an official source that the Government has just completed the negotiation of an important reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, by which the products of each country will be admitted free of duty. Ten months are allowed for the ratification of the treaty, the value of which, it is said, is so great as to be hardly estimated. Coffee, rice and sugar are the products of the Islands. The rumors of negotiation for the purchase of this territory, published in to-day's New York papers, have arisen from this treaty.

Southern Officials.

Governor Flanders, of Louisiana, Governor Patton, of Alabama, and other Southern State officials arrived here to-night, to confer with Congressmen on the pending reconstruction bills.

Public Land Sales.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns showing an aggregate disposal of 76,785 acres of the public lands during the month of June at the Kansas land office.

The Indian War.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is understood to be exerting himself to induce Congress immediately to authorize the appointment of a competent Commissioner, who shall proceed at once to endeavor to treat with the tribes now at war with us. He intimates the cost of this war at a million dollars weekly, and believes he can bring it speedily to a satisfactory close for the cost of such a commission.

Manhood Suffrage.

A committee of the Baltimore Loyal League called on Thad. Stevens, at his lodgings, this forenoon, to invoke his assistance in the enactment of Congressional legislation upon the subject of a manhood suffrage throughout the Union. Mr. Stevens addressed them at some length in reply to their statements.

The White House.

A number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day, and had interviews with the President. Postmaster General Randall and Attorney General Stanbery had an interview with the Executive this morning.

Unfounded Statement.

The statement published that the steamer Susquehanna had sailed for Mexico with dispatches to Juarez from this Government, demanding the release of Santa Anna, is entirely unfounded. The Susquehanna is the flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, and has sailed for a cruise in the Gulf, whither she was going some time since, but the yellow fever having made its appearance on board, it was necessary to come further North. The disease has now entirely disappeared from the steamer, and she has sailed for her original destination.

The Reconstruction Veto.

Attorney General Stanbery, in his recent evidence before the House Judiciary Committee, testified that he did not write the President's veto message last winter on the reconstruction bill, so generally attributed to him by the press since the issuance of his late opinion.

MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

Official dispatches received by the Government to-day show that it is not improbable that serious complications may arise out of the conduct of the Mexicans in taking Santa Anna off of the Virginia, and in insulting the American flag.

Gen. Grant received dispatches also to-day showing that the Mexicans, elated with their recent triumph, have acted most offensively towards American officers and soldiers along the Rio Grande. The official source from whence this news comes fears that if the Mexicans continue this course there will be an outbreak.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special to the *Express* from Washington, of to-day, says it is understood the Government will demand satisfaction for the arrest of Santa Anna. The captain and officers make oath that the Virginia was anchored three and one-half miles or one-half over prescribed marine league from the landing at Sisal. It is not believed here Santa An

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 13, 1867.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10th, 1867.

The gold premium ranging higher at a time when nineteen millions of coupons became due, as led to some speculations as to the causes. The New York *Bulletin*, in an article on he prospect of the gold premium, says: Political affairs in Europe are not viewed in Wall treet as very assuring of protracted peace. The oundary question opened by the late war is not egarded as finally settled by the London treaty; nd there are those who very confidently predict hat before next winter we shall witness a reewal of diplomatic difficulties between France nd Prussia, all the Imperial hugging at Paris otwithstanding. This again has a certain eight with foreign bankers in inducing them o hold their gold.

Financial arguments are also put forward n favor of a high premium. It is said that uring the late low rate of interest at London, alances have been allowed to accumulate in he hands of foreign bankers to a large extent, nd that in the event of the increased commerial activity which is to be expected, the Bank f England will raise its rate of interest, and nerely induce the withdrawal of balances om this side, causing an export of specie. It oes not, however, appear to have been definitely ascertained whether this movement will our before or after the cotton and grain crops ill be ready for shipment, which is a somehat important element in the calculation.

—In New York there is rather more manufacturers' paper on the market than is wanted. n impression prevails among the banks that e factories are accumulating goods to an exnt which will induce ultimately large forced les at a loss, and for this reason that class of aper is scrutinized closely.

—Governments show another sharp advance -day, owing mainly to an extraordinary inestment demand arising from the receipt of vidends and interest at this period of the year. he quotations to Messrs. McVay & Co. to-day ompare with yesterday's as follows:

. S. 6s 1881	110
. S. 5-20s, 1862	107½
. S. 5-20s, 1864	105½
. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	105½
. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	105½
. S. 10-40s	102½
ecember Compounds, 1864	110½
ugust 7-30s	108½
uly 7-30s	107½
ay 7-30s	106
ew U. S. '67 5-20's	108¼

An advance on—

ol Bonds	110
1862	104½
1865, May and Nov	104½
1865, consols	104½
6s Compounds	102½
ugust 7-30s	108½
ne 7-30s	107½
uly 7-30s	107½
ecember Compounds, 1864	110½
1862	104½
ew 5-20s, '67	108½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth nd Wood streets, quote United State Securities New York up to noon to-day as follows:

. S. 6s 1881	110½
1862	104½
1864	104½
1865	104½
10s	102½
ecember Compounds, 1864	110½
ugust 7-30s	108½
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uly 7-30s	107½
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1862	104½
ew 5-20s, '67	108½

—The railway list is strong and advancing. ryan's list at noon to-day shows the following changes:

ichigan Southern	83½
eveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	92½
ittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	102½
ie Railroad	69½
hicago & Rock Island Railroad	97½
hicago & Northwestern Railroad	45½
hicago & Northwestern preferred	76½
ew York Central Railroad	105½
eading Railroad	105½

—The New York *Advertiser* calls attention to ome peculiar features in the railway stock narket at the present time:

The stock market is rather unsettled, apparntly owing chiefly to the movements of a peculative Director in Erie. The street appears to have stolen a march upon the Director question, by running up the prices of Erie out eight per cent., in anticipation of his reirning a large amount of stock for election urposes. In order to extricate himself, said ector appears to have thrown upon the marta large amount of stock, to break down the rice, all of which was promptly taken by his pponents, and the price sustained.

The nonplussed Director consequently finds necessary to resort to extraneous tricks calculated to depress the value of Erie, and the ppearance of a handbill announcing the reluction of passenger fares on the road is regarded s one of these expedients.

The Director, by the necessity of his circumances, is pitted against the strong *bull* element n the market, and considerable interest is felt n the feats of strategy by which he seeks to xtricate himself from a position which, from resent appearances, leaves him the option of aying high prices for the shares necessary to ontrol the election, or retiring from the direcon defeated.

While the operator in question stands thus ommitted to the *bear* interest, there is naturally heck upon the buoyancy of the market. In he meantime, the disposition to realize upon he late advance is strengthened, and the market is weakened.

—The *Herald* says: The failure of a large dry oods house in this city—that of Geo. A. Wickes : Co.—has thrown dry goods paper into some iscredit for the time being, and the rumor that wo other prominent firms in the same business re privately settling with their creditors adds o the distrust thus occasioned. The liabilities f the firm referred to in the United States re said to aggregate two millions and a half, nd it is expected that it will pay a dividend of orty or fifty cents on the dollar. The failure s attributed to losses by depreciation of stock uring the past year. Low water mark has een reached, however, both here and in Engand, and prospects are in store for the commercial community in both countries. In this connection it is gratifying o note that the improvement in the tone of general business is based on previous occasions continues to make teady progress, although considerable caution s naturally observed after the prolonged depression we have passed through. The prospect a dull time of year in most departments of rade, and the change of feeling is therefore more important as an indication of the future han as a sign of what is being actually done. n the dry goods trade the orders are still for mall parcels to keep up assortments; but prices re well maintained, and there are already visble the premonitory symptoms of an active fall rade. Manufacturers are watching the market losely and adapting the supply to the demand of ach particular grade of domestic goods. In oods of this class there is very little duty, but the tendency of prices is upward. The demand for imported fabrics is light and the imports are on moderate scale only.

—Monday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as ollows: Receipts for customs, $261,000; gold oins, $352,00; total receipts, $8,855,576 86; otal payments, $10,140,,02 22; balance, $128, 08,066 31.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in Government, Railay and other Bonds, and Bank and Railway tocks, &c., Apollo Building, Fourth street. rders for the purchase and sale of stocks executed at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Boards at the regular rates of commission current in those cities.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1867.

In some branches of trade in our general produce markets, there was considerable activity exhibited today. Flour was extremely active and old at higher figures. Sugars are still tending upward. Coffee is firmer and buoyant. Bacon continues in request, with an upward tendency in prices, pecially for hams. Eggs are higher. Choice butr is in demand at current quotations. The old ock branches of trade in our general produce markets, there was considerable activity exhibited today. Flour was extremely active and old at higher figures. Sugars are still tending upward. Coffee is firmer and buoyant. Bacon continues in request, with an upward tendency in prices, especially for hams. Eggs are higher. Choice butter is in demand at current quotations. The old stock market is rather unsettled, apparently owing chiefly to the movements of a speculative Director in Erie. The street appears to have stolen a march upon the Director question, by running up the prices of Erie out eight per cent., in anticipation of his retiring a large amount of stock for election purposes. In order to extricate himself, said Director appears to have thrown upon the market a large amount of stock, to break down the price, all of which was promptly taken by his opponents, and the price sustained.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
To clubs of twenty, per copy.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The opinion has been expressed in the French Chambers that the United States Government is responsible for the death of MAXIMILIAN. And this, it is also declared, is the sentiment of France. What weight they attach to this sentiment, or what consequences they expect to flow from it, we are not informed. That France, or the French Emperor, should wish to locate the responsibility on us is altogether natural, considering their relation to the sad event, but the opinion referred to could not be exceeded for absurdity, and our GOVERNMENT will doubtless so regard it, should it take definite form in any diplomatic negotiations.

The United States was not in any sense the custodian of MAXIMILIAN'S life. Even when it was seen to be in imminent peril, we were not bound, except on the general grounds of humanity, to interfere for his safety. It was upon this general ground, and not for any political connection with Mexican affairs, that the advice and request that he should be spared, were submitted to the victorious party in that country. Whether all was done that humane considerations demanded, is a question not pertinent to the case, as placed by French opinion, but we are certainly not responsible for the sad issue, which our request was intended to avert.

Our protest against the Imperial project may have had the effect of detaching the French from it. It probably had. But, even then, it did not necessitate the continuance of MAXIMILIAN'S connection with it. He might have abandoned it when the French did. Our opposition, diplomatically, to the project, was our right and we had good reason for it. The inception of the movement, as to its manner and time, was not only an aggression upon a neighbor republic, recognized by us as a legitimate government for many years, but it was a menace to us in a critical hour of peril through intestine strife. Our attitude towards the Mexican Empire, attempted to be set up, does not involve us in any responsibilities for its failure or for the doom of MAXIMILIAN. The Emperor of France acted freely in leaving the enterprise. MAXIMILIAN acted freely in remaining and endeavoring to carry it on alone. Our protest against the project is evidence that we cannot regret its failure. Our endeavor to save MAXIMILIAN from the doom incurred by his unfortunate connection with the project at first, and his folly in adhering to it after abandonment by the French, is but a proof of the humanity of our republic.

The real responsibility for the sad death of this Prince, apart from the culpability and madness of his own acts, rests on the Emperor who devised the scheme of usurpation and placed MAXIMILIAN in a dangerous and wrong position at the head of it, and on the Church party in Mexico which retained, encouraged and supported him in it, after the withdrawal of the French. Had it not been for the assurances and the money proffered by the clergy in behalf of the Empire, the unfortunate man would have relinquished the project, when the French Emperor did, and have escaped from the country with his life. On these rests the responsibility of placing MAXIMILIAN in the position where a cruel death has closed his career. Of the barbarity of the act itself, we have expressed our opinion—we now speak of its antecedent events.

NAPOLEON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is plainly hinted that circumstances may compel the French Emperor to cause to be made public certain facts connected with MAXIMILIAN'S career in Mexico that will relieve him from a portion at least of the oppressive weight of responsibility which the Mexican business, especially the tragic conclusion, casts upon him. And it is furthermore suggested that the Emperor of Austria, brother of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN will have his version to make of the secret history of the business, which will be in marked sympathy with the address of MAXIMILIAN—at first thought to be spurious but now believed to be genuine—after he fell into the hands of his captors and written with a view of immediate death. It can scarcely fail to be the case that criminations and recriminations, more or less in the face of the public, will grow out of the Mexican failure and tragedy. MAXIMILIAN himself did not hesitate to cast upon NAPOLEON the responsibility of the shedding of his blood and to arraign him in the bitterest language before the world for perfidy that enveloped him from head to foot. With this view the Austrian Emperor—whose power, however, can extend little beyond words—will necessarily sympathize. And it must be concided that mankind in general will be inclined to be with him. NAPOLEON cannot be ignorant what are the sympathies of the enlightened portion of the world. The comments on the address of MAXIMILIAN to which we have referred must have convinced him on that point, and also of the necessity of placing before the world some explanation if he would escape execration such as even he has never known. For that explanation the universal public will look with an extraordinary interest, and also for what words the Emperor of Austria will feel called upon to utter.

LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* says that in '65 the New York Central Railroad wanted a bill passed allowing an increase of fare. It was referred to a Committee of five. The Chairman was not for sale, but the other four demanded $6,000 apiece for reporting in favor. After much higgling they consented to take $5,000; and this was paid, in greenbacks. One became alarmed by the opposition of his constituents, and refused to vote for it in Senate, but insisted upon keeping his money, as the price of reporting favorably from the Committee. A threat of exposure made him give back the money. When it came before the Senate one Senator demanded $25,000 for his vote, $10,000 in advance, and $15,000 when it became a law. The bill could not be passed without him. The other Senators could not get their money unless it passed, and they insisted that the agent should comply with his terms. It passed, but Governor FENTON vetoed it. So the poor man did not get his $15,000. In the Assembly some members got $1,000 and some $250 for voting for it.

The editor of the *Times* says:

"The case here narrated is but one of hundreds. *Bribery has come to be the rule,—it is the regular way, and the only way, in which bills of great money value to corporations or individuals are passed in our State Legislature, and in our Common Council.* And there is scarcely a man who has ever had occasion to seek the passage of such bills who does not know this to be the fact."

Our own Legislature is grievously wronged if it differs widely from that of the Empire State. The remedy is in the establishment of an aristocracy of honor. It is with the people and should be freely administered. The representative who once betrays his constituents should not be permitted to have the opportunity to do it a second time. If his constituents do permit him to have it they deserve no sympathy if they are betrayed.

"POOR CARLOTTA."

These were the last words uttered by MAXIMILIAN. They express more than a feeling. They show a sentiment that will elicit a responsive echo in every generous bosom. Visions of ambition, in the mind of the erring and unfortunate Prince, were dissipated, and the personal fears of death were overlaid and absorbed by the conjugal feeling for the sorrow of his devoted and heroic wife. Sad as was his fate, yet when we think of hers, it gives us a strong illustration of the enigma of the poet, "'Tis the survivor dies." Rapidly, as the lingering hope of reunion with her died away amid the grim horrors that surrounded him, would the remembrance of her departure, of its purpose, and of the sinking of her mind and body under the heavy charge, pass in afflicting review through his heart. A lost throne and crown elicit no regrets, a violent death arouses no fears, wrongs extort no complaints. Sorrow and affliction remain, and both for his "poor CARLOTTA."

THERE is no little significance in the item of news that both the Liberal and Imperial papers on the Rio Grande denounce the killing of MAXIMILIAN. The excuse made by JUAREZ that an overwhelming popular sentiment would not permit him to spare the unfortunate Prince, is yet to be proved. If true, it only shows what kind of public opinion predominates there, and suggests grave doubts as to the future of the country. The barbarous act of killing MAXIMILIAN is said to have astounded Secretary SEWARD; and it is natural it should. Nor can it be questioned that he perceives that something less than might have been was done to save his life. It was the urgency of the United States that led the French to leave Mexico. Had Mr. SEWARD been equally vigilant, with the right sort of man on the spot to represent us, it cannot be doubted, the enterprise would have had a less tragic conclusion. He trusted too much to the sentiment of respect and gratitude in the Mexican mind for the United States. For this latter, perhaps, Mr. SEWARD is not to be blamed; but he can scarcely expect to escape censure for the CAMPBELL failure, but for which it is probable the Secretary and the civilized world would not have been astounded with the concluding act of the Mexican drama.

THERE has lately been in Rome an envoy representing VICTOR EMANUEL and Emperor NAPOLEON, to urge on the Pope the relinquishment of his temporal power and the surrender of his territory, to be absorbed by the Italian Kingdom. The labors of this diplomatic agent were conducted so secretly that his presence even was unknown in Rome. Of course ANTONELLI, the Pope's Secretary of State, would listen to nothing of the sort, nevertheless listen he did; and although nothing is yet known of the particulars, it is not doubted that the envoy did not leave Rome before he had impressed the managers of the Pope's affairs that the proposition was one not to be rejected in haste. Indeed, it is rumored from a variety of quarters that the Pope himself has perceived the possibility of being compelled to relinquish temporal power and become only the spiritual head of the Church. To this consummation events have for some time directly pointed, and the recent gathering and gorgeous ceremonies in Rome are not likely materially to interfere with it.

IN the failure of the attempt of the usurper MOSQUERA to make himself Dictator of Colombia, the "foreign powers" experience another defeat of their plans to obtain influence and power on this continent. MOSQUERA is a recognized relative of VICTORIA, is patronized by the British aristocracy, and petted by NAPOLEON. The immediate object of the attempted usurpation was to obtain possession of the Isthmus of Panama with the valuable franchises in the hands of American capitalists. The game was a high one, and the failure, through the fidelity of Congress and the army, is more important to us than is generally understood.

THE trial of SURRATT has been much more thorough than that of the assassins by the Military Commission; but thus far—and the testimony is nearly all in—the evidence has strengthened every material point made by the Government against those who were condemned. If there was ever a doubt of the justice of the finding by the Commission, it has vanished. General BUTLER, it is presumed, by this time perceives the mistake he made when he attacked Mr. BINGHAM and declared Mrs. SURRATT was an "innocent woman, and her execution murder."

THE news of MAXIMILIAN'S execution caused a profound sensation at the Courts of Europe. That of Austria went into mourning; the grand English military review has been postponed, and that which was to have taken place in Paris has also been postponed. It is added that great indignation and sorrow prevailed throughout Great Britain and on the continent.

CONSIDERABLE speculation is indulged in about what the European powers will do in view of MAXIMILIAN'S fate. While they experience some difficulty about his particular case, they need have none whatever in all the future. By keeping their fingers out of affairs on this continent they will avoid all similar embarrassments.

THE Boston *Traveller* says Senator WILSON is for General GRANT for President, and is credited with the wish to be Vice to him. That certainly is an honorable wish, and if the fact were known a good many persons would be found ready to second the motion.

AN intelligent Paris letter writer corrects a popular impression concerning the cheapness of a lady's apparal there. Whenever it is known—and the fact gets current in some way very quickly—that an American lady lands in Paris not clothed, an army of milleners, dressmakers, chemisiers, shoemakers, dealers in laces, shawls, night caps, shoes, shoe blacking, etc., besiege her lodgings and bring to bear all the refined arts of prevarication and polite swindling. The trial is excessively annoying and its experience is that it does not pay.

IT is said, by way of excusing JUAREZ for not sparing the life of MAXIMILIAN, that public opinion denied him the quality of clemency. This plea would seem to be refuted by himself in a document relative to the disposition to be made of other prisoners of war, wherein he says: "Nevertheless, the Citizen President, making use of his ample faculties, and desirous, in the name of the people and as their representative, of showing an act of clemency and mercy, has decided in council to grant them an exemption from the penalty of death."

MR. FORNEY, in his latest London letter, says:

"I have not met an Englishman, no matter what his politics, who, conversing upon the American war, has hesitated to say that if Great Britain had had such a rebellion as ours to suppress, not one of the leaders would have been left alive to tell the story of his treason."

We do not doubt it; nevertheless Great Britain, by every means but direct action, assisted the "leaders" they would have hanged, if they had been home rebels. The "logic of events" has deeply impressed the American mind; and it cannot forget that the "leaders" and they who sided them are about equally worthy of condemnation.

EVERYTHING and everybody identified with the rebellion, at home or abroad, appear to be destined to come to a common fate. The disastrous failure of Frazier, Trenholm & Co., the financial backbone of the Davis concern, broke in two a month ago. Now we have the failure of Vandenbrook & Brothers, American Bankers in Paris, who are so badly off that they ask a year to pay fifty per cent. The Messrs. Vandenbrook were favorite bankers with the American rebels of the Southern States and the leading men of the Jeff. Davis confederacy. Who next?

MR. PRATT, of Alabama, is the inventor of a type writing machine, lately exhibited to the London Society of Arts, which is said to print a man's thoughts twice as fast as he can write them, with the present process. By a sort of piano arrangement the letters are brought in contact with carbonized paper, which is moved by the same manipulation. The machine is compact, and simple, and can be made for $15 with a handsome profit. Its feasibility is manifest. Legal copying and the writing and delivery of sermons and lectures, not to speak of letters and editorials, will undergo a revolution as remarkable as that effected in books by the invention of printing, and the weary process of learning penmanship in schools will be reduced to the acquirement of the art of writing one's own signature and playing on the literary piano above described, or rather on its improved successors.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Round Table* says. "However grand, successful and interesting the great Exposition may be, it is nevertheless a monument to French egotism at the expense of every other nation contributing to it." One-half of the building, says the writer, is assigned to France, one-half of the jurors are French, one-half of the medals are to go to French Exhibitors. Reports are made up before articles are fairly exhibited; no indulgence is granted to strangers in a foreign land; no postponement, if the French exhibitors are only ready, and of course being ready they take the medals. There is, in short, nothing universal about it except a universal spirit of French egotism and *amour propre*. France demonstrates her supremacy to the world by the verdict of jurors selected, arrangements designed and executed for that special object. The awards of medals and honors fully prove this.

FROM ALTOONA, PA.

Dedication of the Soldier's Monument—Imposing Ceremonies.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., July 4, 1867.

The dedication of the Altoona and Logan Township Soldiers' Monument took place today amidst imposing and affecting ceremonies. It was announced several months ago that it would take place, and the most ample preparations were made to do honor to the memory of our deceased gallant soldiers. Fire companies and civic societies were present from various parts of the State, including Lancaster and Harrisburg. A section of artillery fired the salute, and the military had the right of the procession. Proceeding from town to the cemetery, the assemblage was addressed by General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte. The speech of this gallant soldier, who lost a leg in the service of his country, was well prepared and happily delivered. The whole country around were out to witness the dedication. The monument is an honor to the place, being a single shaft of marble thirty feet in height, on a base of granite, and inscribed with the names of eighty-four soldiers of Altoona and Logan township who fell in the defense of the Union. Among the names we noticed those of Captain Wehn, Lieutenant Potts and Captain Kayos, all of whom were killed in battle. Many of the soldiers whose names are on the monument are buried in the circle surrounding the base of the monument. Everything passed off pleasantly.

K.

The Japanese Swindled—Who did it?

The history of the swindle which called to this country Commissioners from Japan has come out.

R. H. Pruyn, of New York, was our Minister to Yeddo. The Japanese Government contracted with him for two steam sloops of war of twenty-four guns, each, and one steam gunboat, the number and calibre of guns to be fixed by Mr. Pruyn. He wrote to Mr. Seward, a full account of his contract, and appointed Thurlow Weed and Charles B. Lansing, to fill it. Mr. Seward approved, and handed over the specifications, and power of Attorney to Weed and Lansing. They were also to buy, for the Japanese Government, a battery of four horse six pounders, and a machine for rifling cannon. Mr. Pruyn received $205,000 in advance, and after payments not definitely known, but believed to swell the amount to $600,000 in gold. Only one vessel, the Fuslana, was delivered and it had been rejected by our Government. The guns sent were also inferior. One of them exploded and killed a number of persons. The Commissioners came for redress and with difficulty have been persuaded that our Government is not responsible for the acts of Mr. Pruyn, and his agents. There are people in this country who will experience a similar difficulty, and believe that if our Secretary of State, and foreign ministers, may swindle a friendly Government, on a business contract, they should not be permitted to use the time paid for and furnished by our Government. Mr. Seward should be Secretary of State during certain hours of the day, or certain days of the week, and transact the business of that office in the State Department. Then, "Seward, Weed & Co., Contractors," should hang out their shingle at some other place, and he devote only his unofficial time, to his unofficial acts. The Commissioners have settled with Mr. Pruyn, receiving half a million in currency, and with four hundred thousand of this have bought the Stonewall; but certainly our reputation, as a people, demands that no citizen, official or unofficial, shall use our State Department to perpetuate a fraud on any individual or Government.

Death of Associate Justice Wayne.

Hon. James M. Wayne, senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington city, Friday morning, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, having been born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1790. Judge Wayne was a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and studied law in the North. He early entered the political arena in Georgia, and was honored with various offices of trust and profit by the people of his State. In 1829 he was elected to Congress, where he served until 1835, when he was appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Andrew Jackson, of whose administration and policy he was a stanuch supporter. He was consequently the oldest member in commission of the Court. He was assigned to the Fifth United States Circuit, comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. His specialty on the bench was admiralty jurisprudence, and in this department of law his opinions are always held as first-class authorities.

THE sanguine religious editor of the New York *Herald*, confident, of course, of the soundness and wisdom of his views, has toiled very faithfully, and with small encouragement of success, to infuse them into the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church. His latest effort was to urge upon the great council assembled at Rome the policy of dissolving the connection of temporal with spiritual power, in the Pope's affairs. He speaks of it as essential to the perfect organization and condition of the church in this country, and intimates that the Pope has long been meditating this separation. The *Herald* argues, that the church will gain in point of spirituality and religious character, by such a change. This is undoubtedly true, but then the priests would find more than half their occupation gone, and that would be a great loss to so active and aspiring a society, and one so addicted, from propensity and habit, to mingle, in their own way, in the game of politics. It is probable that office, by which we know to have control of the person and policy of the Pope, that prevent his surrender of the shadow of political sovereignty which he holds over a small tract in Italy. The *Herald* says, the Pope must be reconciled to Italy, the priests say, no. Unfortunately the latter have more influence, just now, with the Pope, than the *Herald* has.

HENRY WIKOFF, credited with being on "speaking terms" with Louis Napoleon, defends him from blame or responsibility for the Maximillian tragedy. He writes as though he knew more than he could tell—thus:

I am well enough acquainted with the history of Maximilian's advent in Mexico to justify me in saying you do a wrong to His French Majesty, in making him responsible for the acceptance of the throne of Mexico crown by the unfortunate Archduke. If the secrets of the interviews of Nice or Biarritz were divulged it will be found that the Emperor Napoleon has not "sinned against than sinning."

The writer says that Maximillian was ambitious to occupy the throne of Mexico and that Carlotta was eager in the same direction—both backed by Leopold, the late King of Belgium—that without the interference of Napoleon Maximillan was chosen by the nobles of Mexico to be their "Imperial Chief"—whereupon he "took the bits." Wikoff avers that "during the whole of his career the meanest Mexican, the silliest Belgian or the vainest Austrian had more influence with Maximillian than the Marshal or Minister of France." Again the writer says:

"Whatever the merits or graces of the lamented Maximilian, and he had many, it is certain that political skill he had none. Yet, strange to say, he always heartily desired the withdrawal of the French army, that he might prove to the world both his popularity in Mexico and his generalship in the field. His familiar phrase, 'When we get rid of the French,' can hardly be forgotten. When the sagacious ruler of France saw that Maximilian was a prey to ignoble influence, and that while no good could be done in Mexico, he was endangering his friendly relations with the United States, he courageously decided to withdraw his army and abandon his laudable efforts to open Mexico to the commerce of the world. Every form of persuasion was exhausted to induce the deceived Maximilian to throw away his mock sceptre and return to his stricken wife and cheerless palace at Miramar, but in vain."

The writer is of the opinion, however, that the shooting of Maximilian was murder, and threatens all sorts of vengeance.

THE doctrine—rather a novel one, but not necessarily therefore unsound—that the city has attractions and advantages over the country even in dog-days, has been broached by a New York journal. Like many other new notions, this is only the revival of one that has been born and buried before. We have seen it maintained by the single argument, that in the city there is always a shady side of the street to walk on. Besides this, it is now fortified by the declaration that in the city there is less heat, dust, mosquitoes, sickness and anxiety. If true, this ought to settle the question. But whether true or not, fashion will carry the day in favor of "going to the country." Whether in city or country, the summer ought to be as healthy as the winter, and might be, were proper care taken to maintain cleanliness, to avoid excessive fatigue, to have healthy food, to drink sparingly of iced liquids and not at all of fiery liquors, and to observe proper hours of exercise and sleep. Of those that go to the country in summer, there are comparatively few who do not sacrifice more, by the relinquishment of airy rooms, regular hours, customary diet and the home feeling, than they gain in any other respects. But that consideration does not counteract the force of fashion.

ARTIFICIAL ice, it is said, can be made easily and cheaply. The process, as described, is curious and beautiful, being in part mechanical and in part chemical. A good air pump is the essential instrument. Place on the pump a plate containing sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), set a small stool in the acid on the bowl a vessel of water. Cover all place the glass receiver and work the pump. By the exhaustion of the air the water rapidly evaporates, appearing in ebullition as if boiling. The vapor, carrying off the latent heat or heat of fluidity, is absorbed by the sulphuric acid, and the water, while it seems to be boiling by its agitation, is actually frozen solid. This experiment, on a small scale, might perhaps be applied practically on a larger one.

The Last of Santa Anna.

The shooting of Santa Anna summarily and ingloriously disposed of one of the ablest, and at the same time, most restless, ambitious and expert statesman Mexico has ever produced. He had a lengthened and eventful career, being about seventy years old when he met his fate; his public career commencing when he was about twenty-three years of age. In 1823 he was made President by the choice of the Federalists, whom he forsook to join the Centralists. In 1835, having overcome the Republicans in sanguinary operations, he became Dictator. In 1836 the Texan revolution followed. Defeated by Sam. Houston at San Jacinto, and made a prisoner, his life was spared through pledges which seemed only to illustrate his perfidy. He lost a leg in repelling the attack of the French on Vera Cruz: and from 1841 to 1844 he was virtual Dictator, when he was banished for the period of ten years. Returning and made President, he was a conspicuous actor in the war with the United States, and suffered defeat at the hands of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, February 22d, 1847. On the taking of the City of Mexico by Scott, he was suffered to retire to Jamaica, where he remained till another revolution in 1853 brought him to the surface as President for life, but actually for a brief period—for in two years he was an exile again at St. Thomas, where he remained till the French-Austrian invasion. The rest is familiar to the intelligent reader. He was very rich, but it is believed that the most of his fortune has been sacrificed to the arts of the unscrupulous band in New York, with whom he was linked, and, to a certain extent, whose tool he was in his last undertaking. Commenting on the fate of this man, the New York *Times* says:

He knew the character of the Mexican people, and their condition and their institutions, and no man had a better opportunity of knowing their will and their purposes. He knew that the Juarez Government, which is now enjoying the bloody revel of a Mexican triumph, regarded him as an enemy, for he had been directly wounded in the fight, and he knew that he was repudiated by the Mexican people of both parties, for all his attempts to carry it by force with them had resulted only in rebuff and insults. He went to Mexico fully aware of the chances of meeting the reception which he actually got, and perfectly conscious that he was inviting the fate which he has suffered. He has gone the way to which he himself has condemned many of his opponents, and to which all the chances of revolutionary warfare will in their turn be subjected by successful rivals.

Stupendous Whisky Frauds

Of the stupendous character of the frauds perpetrated on the revenue by whisky manufacturers and dealers there is no kind of doubt. Some idea of it may be gathered from a few facts. Placing the annual product at 70,000,000 gallons—which is under rather than over the mark—if the taxes was collected on the whole, the product would be $140,000,000. But let one-fourth escape the law, and $100,000,000 would be obtained. Now the facts are, last year whisky yielded only $50,000,000, with the prospect of getting only $20,000,000 this year, the receipts the last two months having been at the rate of $10,000,000 a year. If our statesmen have any spare time on their hands, they could not spend it in a better way than in devising a method for insuring the payment of Government dues on the whisky made in this country.

Balshazzar.

To supply an omission in the Cable account of the Exposition Pageant at the distribution of prizes, the *Tribune* frames the following incident. If not literally true, it does no great violence to probability:

"When Mr. Hughes, the inventor of the Printing Telegraph, was called up to receive his prize, the Emperor took his hand, making him an exception to all the other recipients of medals. Mr. Hughes, as he took the proffered hand, fell into the most eloquent panegyric of his serene Highness' a little bit of Latin, and the last message received by the Atlantic Cable and printed by the machine for which he was last to be rewarded. It contained these words: 'Maximilian is shot.' His last words were, 'Poor Carlotta!' Napoleon turned deadly pale at the news, and immediately gave evidence of a fearful agitation. His cheek blanched, his hands trembled, and the diamonds on the imperial garter quivered as in the sunlight that a shout arose from the admiring multitude at the Emperor's thought (as, of course, not to be exactly known). But we may confidently assert that all the shouting and above the booming of guns and the salvos of artillery, the greatest thrill was caused by his inner ambition as to his dreaded dupe, the single cry of a human being, heard by the good-hearted, on the last cry of her young husband—'Poor Carlotta!—Poor Maximilian!'"

DEVELOPMENTS of the most astounding character have been made in the English Courts of the conspiracies entered into by a Trades Union, in Sheffield. Contracts were formally entered into for the killing of men, burning of residences, and blowing up factories, the price being fifteen pounds for murder, and ten for blowing up. Of course members of Trades Unions, without distinction, are not to be held responsible for these things, but they come from the natural result of the excessive antagonism engineered in many places, by Trades Unions.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.—Pittsburgh has the reputation of producing the finest strawberries in the world. The New York *Times* says: The largest strawberries seen in this market during the season, and probably the finest ever sent here for sale, in quantity, were some monstrous "Jucundas" sent by the Rev. J. Knox, of Pittsburgh, Pa., grown on his small fruit farm a little out of the city. There were twenty crates of them, in pint boxes. The No. I brought 35c and No. 2 30c per box. They were extremely large—12 to 15 berries filling a box—of a bright color, and so firm after their journey of 400 miles that they might readily be shipped as much further.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Czar made the following remark after the attempted assassination: "People applaud in me the man who, in escaping, has preserved the honor of the French."

M. Emile Pereire is President of twelve or fifteen joint stock companies, whose aggregate capital is $748,000,000. His influence in Paris may be imagined.

Queen Marie Christine, the vicious old Queen Dowager of Spain, has been summoned to Madrid by "very pressing dispatches." The horizon is very black in that quarter.

Lord Cowley asked the Micowdor of Japan if he was learning to dance; the Prince made an excellent reply: "I have a great many other things to learn before learning to dance."

A number of men engaged in iron ship-building in England have lost the sight of one of their eyes, from the iron chips which are constantly flying about while they are at work.

The last report of the Paris Omnibus Company states the superstition of Friday being an unlucky day, exerts a sensible influence on the receipts of the omnibuses. The average number of persons carried during six days of the week is 317,065; on Friday the average never exceeds 292,902.

There has been a land slide in Austria. Forty acres of land in the romantic valley of the Multa recently fell into the bed of a mountain torrent, carrying with them gigantic trees, immense boulders of stone and houses. The torrent was obliged to change its course. The whole country is desolate.

The Emperor of Russia has caused a delicate souvenir to be transmitted, through the medium of his Embassador in Paris, to Mme. Laborie, who was slightly wounded in the attempt of June 6, consisting of an emerald in the shape of a heart surrounded with brilliants. The jewel was made in Russia, and bears the address of the jeweler at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Austria has abandoned his intention of making a tour in Hungary after his coronation, in consequence of the bereavement which the Imperial family has suffered from the death of the Archduchess Matilda, and the unexpected decease of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, who married in 1858 the Princess Isabella, of Bavaria, elder sister of the Empress of Austria, and who, as we have mentioned, has just died at Carlsbad, where he was taking the waters. The news of the death of the Emperor's brother, Maximilian, may also produce a profound effect.

The Paris Exposition seems to have attracted other visitors besides crowned heads. The city was never so full of thieves. Men are assaulted in broad day light. Some days since, a fat gentleman was walking near the Buttes Chaumont Park, when a lad, observing how the promenader's movements were embarrassed by the obesity, snatched his hat off his head and ran away with it. The victim gave chase. It was a hippopotamus chasing a greyhound. The fat man was soon obliged to stop, mop the torrents of sweat which flowed from his cheeks, and lean against a wall, puffing and blowing. The young rogue was far away with his prize. A man came up and asked what was the matter. The fat man related his adventure, adding, "I really am exhausted; I cannot budge another step. I thought my legs stronger." The new comer said: "Nonsense! you don't mean to say if a thief tried to take your watch you could not prevent him?" "Alas! that is my condition." "In that event I shall profit by it." So saying the second thief thrust his hand into the fat man's pocket and took his watch and left before obesity could recover from his surprise.

A dreadful murder and suicide recently took place at Bordeaux, France. The victim, Mme. Capelain, the proprietress of the Hotel du Havre, was about fifty years of age. The perpetrator was a workman of about thirty, who had lived at the hotel for some time, but had left a few days previously, owing Mme. Capelain twenty francs. How or when he had introduced himself into the house is not known; and what is strange is, that the room in which the landlady slept was only separated by a thin partition from another occupied by two travelers, and yet they heard nothing of the terrible struggle which had evidently taken place, the whole room being in disorder and flooded with blood—the woman's throat having been cut with a razor—and a square of glass broken. Mme. Capelain managed to drag herself to the door of another room which was occupied, and give an alarm. Every attention was at once paid to the unfortunate woman, but ineffectually, as she expired shortly after. The murderer then seems to have got alarmed and to have fled to an inner court-yard, where he hanged himself to a bar of iron, to which he was found suspended in the morning, having on him a bunch of keys and other things which he had taken from his victim.

STATE ITEMS.

Tuesday morning last, the blacksmith shop of Isaac Hodge, near Logan's Coal Works, Coal Bluff, on the Monongahela river, was burned to the ground. There was no insurance on the shop, and Mr. Hodge loses both building and tools. A fine row boat belonging to Mr. Logan was also destroyed by the fire.

It is stated that the action against Julius Degmeyer, the United States Internal Revenue officer at Erie, on the charge of defrauding the Government, has been abandoned, by reason of a failure to substantiate the charges.

The formal opening of the State Library at Harrisburg took place on Wednesday, when Governor Geary delivered a brief address, giving a history of the Library. There are now 28,326 volumes in the Library.

Henry Slaymaker, while employed in repairing the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Harrisburg, was struck by the local freight train, and so badly injured that he died about an hour afterward.

A young man named Robert Buffington, employed in a grocery store at Brownsville, on Monday evening last divested himself of his clothing and was about to bathe himself in a tub of water, when an empty alcohol barrel upon which he had placed a lighted candle, exploded with a tremendous report. The young man's skull was fractured in a shocking manner by the head of the barrel, and he is now lying in a critical condition.

The United States District Court, in session at Erie, is engaged upon the trial of George E. Zuver, charged with passing a counterfeit compound note.

David F. McCabe, a young married man and jeweler by occupation, committed suicide in Huntingdon a few days since on account of domestic infelicity.

A young lady named Jennie Rupert, about sixteen years of age, residing near Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, died under peculiar and distressing circumstances last Thursday. On Thursday evening previous she attended a party, where some article of glassware was accidentally broken on the table, and a piece of the glass somehow found its way into Miss Rupert's food. It lodged in her throat, and all efforts to remove it proved ineffectual. She lingered in great agony until Thursday, when death came to her relief.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says: We never saw a better appearance for wheat than this year. Every grain field between Mercer and Greenville gives promise of a large yield, and the same report comes from every section of the country. Corn is growing exceedingly rapid, and should July and August be as favorable as the last two weeks of June there will be a large yield.

Mr. Isaac Griffith, an old and well known citizen of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, died suddenly at his residence on Thursday night last, shortly after returning from the funeral of his friend General Lee.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It is said rumors are rife in Crawford county political circles of an attempt inaugurated at Titusville, the object of which is to compass the defeat of Capital Boyd Espy, one of the successful candidates for Assembly, and secure a member from the eastern part of the county, somewhat more favorably disposed towards the new county movement than that gentleman is supposed to be. A fusion of the Democracy on an independent candidate is the plan proposed.

The Republicans of Jefferson county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, A. B. McLain; Treasurer, R. I. Boyington; District Attorney, A. C. White; County Commissioner, Jos. W. Green; Auditor, Joseph B. Graham; Coroner, S. C. Arthurs; Jury Commissioner, M. H. Shannon; Trustees of Academy, Joseph Henderson, E. B. Orcutt, J. A. Cathers, J. W. McHenry, Wm. H. Newcum, J. E. Mitchell, Andrew Smith, I. F. Steiner, H. R. Bryant.

The Beaver Democracy have nominated the following ticket: *For Assembly*—John White. *Associate Judge*—John Glass. *Prothonotary*—R. D. Cooper. *Treasurer*—H. B. Anderson. *Commissioner*—A. J. Jolly. *Jury Commissioner*—J. A. Cathers. *Poor House Director*—Jas. Jackson. *Auditor*—J. M. Carter. *Trustees of Academy*—S. B. French and David A. Lowry.

The Democracy of Cambria have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Col. John P. Linton, present incumbent; Sheriff, Jno. A. Blair; Treasurer, John Cox; Commissioner, John A. Kennedy; Jury Commissioner, John Buck; Poor House Director, John D. Thomas; Auditors, Edward D. Evans, J. F. Allen; Coroner, J. A. Harold.

The editor of the Mercer *Dispatch*, who was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Williamsport, says: "We met gentlemen from every section of the State, and each and all spoke most decidedly of the success of the Republican State ticket this fall. The Republicans all over the State are awake to the importance of placing a man on the Supreme Bench who, during the war, was in full sympathy with the loyal cause. There is no lukewarmness in our party, but every man is as vigilant as though success depended upon his efforts alone. With such a feeling in our party, we shall carry the State by not less than 30,000 majority."

One hundred and seventeen members—about one-third of the entire membership—of the Philadelphia Bar, without respect to party, have united in recommending to the electors of that county the continuance of Judge Ludlow upon the Quarter Sessions Bench. Judge Ludlow was elected Associate Judge of the Quarter Sessions nearly ten years ago, on the Democratic ticket, and during his judicial career has won the good opinion of all parties. The recommendation, which is signed by W. M. Meredith, David Paul Brown, Isaac Hazlehurst, Theodore Cuyler, Gen. Collis, and others, concludes as follows:

"The citizens, as such, and not as partisans, having large interests at stake, entirely dependent upon the honesty, firmness, and ability of the judges, are required by every consideration of duty to examine the qualifications of candidates for this high office from a more elevated standpoint of observation than a blind devotion to party. There are offices of profit enough with which to reward place hunters for their political labors; let fitness and capacity be the only tests for the judiciary.

"In this spirit, and with these views, the undersigned, members of the Philadelphia Bar, entertaining the strongest convictions of the eminent fitness and capacity of Judge Ludlow for the high office which he now fills with so much honor to himself and so much benefit to the community, cordially invite their fellow-citizens to secure their own best interests by re-electing him for another term."

OHIO.

The Democracy of Muskingum county seriously entertained a proposition to run, as an independent candidate for Clerk, an accomplished lady deputy of the present officer, who has filled the position for two years. A leading Democratic lawyer, closely related to the candidate for Representative on the ticket, has volunteered to champion her cause as well qualified. Some parties investigating the legal question involved, stumbled upon Article 10, Section 4 of the State Constitution, and settled the question adversely to her eligibility.

THE PRESIDENCY.

In answer to many inquiring individuals, the New York *Herald* replies, "that General Grant was nominated for the Presidency by a convention that met under a magnificent tree near Appomattox Court House, in April, 1865. He was nominated by acclamation."

MAINE.

The Democracy of Maine, in the resolution adopted in their late State Convention, protest against the liquor law as a monstrous invasion of the rights of the citizen.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Though no official statement is made now, as is usual at the first of the month, of the condition of the national finances and the public debt, because it is desired to close the books for the fiscal year, which closed with June, made complete by the returns that will come in in July, a good many facts and figures are given semi-officially. The receipts of the Treasury for June were about $13,500,000 from customs and $20,400,000 from internal revenue, an increase of $5,500,000 over May, and but $400,000 less than for the corresponding month in 1866. The aggregate receipts from this source for the year ending June 30 are $365,-853,194, against $309,864,182 for the year before. This is a decrease of about $40,000,000, and is just equal to the commissioner's revised estimates made after the reductions in the tax law were agreed upon. The internal revenue receipts for the present month are estimated at $20,000,000, and it will all be needed, as there will be heavy drafts on the Treasury during the present month, including the $15,000,000 in gold interest due on the 1st, and $21,000,000 of compound notes with accrued interest, due on the 15th.

When the statement of the last fiscal year is fully made out it is expected it will show that the aggregate of the public debt has been decreased during the year from the surplus revenues of the treasury, $150,000,000, making the whole decrease since the debt reached its maximum, at the close of July, 1865, $257,253,000; and it will probably be shown that the debt, at the present time, less the cash balance in the treasury, of which over $100,000,000 is gold, does not exceed $2,500,000,000. While the aggregate of the debt is thus decreased, the funded gold bearing stocks of the United States have increased $420,000,000, by the conversion of the currency debt. But notwithstanding this increase and the fact that gold is 15 per cent. cheaper than at the end of the last fiscal year, these bonds have advanced from 2 to 6 per cent. on all descriptions, and our bonds are steadily increasing in favor both at home and abroad.

The diplomatic representatives of the European Powers at Washington are indignant, but they can but remember the precedents. The Duke of d'Enghien was shot by order of the great Napoleon; Murat was shot by order of the King of Naples; Ney was shot by order of the King of France, and scores of others have fallen by imperial or royal orders.

Switzerland has about 3,500,000 inhabitants and 345 scientific and literary publication; while France, with ten time the population, has but about 500 journals and magazines. The solution of this is in the fact that in Switzerland the people all receive some education, and consequently can read and take the papers; while in France less than one-half can read.

SONG OF SUMMER.

BY HENRY H. CLEMENTS.

Leaf by leaf is summer creeping,
Flower by flower her glory reaping—
Hazed of the rolling spheres revealing
Cloud by cloud the sky is fret